



## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISIERS),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA  
RACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and California CHEESE.  
CODFISH, Boules.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Huge Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEEF in 25 lb. lots.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 4 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 25 lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb TONGUES.  
Cham CHOWDER.  
Fresh OREGON SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCOTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.  
Assorted JELLIES.  
Green CORN.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. "  
800 lb. "  
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.  
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.  
AXES AND HATCHETS.  
AGATE IRON WARE.  
WAFFLE IRONS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex-lato Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
S T O R E S,  
including:  
CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
MINCEMEAT.  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.  
TEYSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
Pudding RAISINS.  
Lanto CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.  
MONTE TONGUES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.  
BROWN.  
INFANTS' FOOD.  
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOURE, pints & quarts.

RIES-GRAVES, "  
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—  
SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

BILLADO.  
SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUISQUET DU SOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S OLD WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME & CORDIAL.

NOILLY & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

COLE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF  
SAFES, CASE and PAPER  
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

## Mails.

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, JAVATIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,  
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,  
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO  
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th April, 1884,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
SINDH, Commandant LEQUERRE,  
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave the Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

noon of 7th April, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specie Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 7th April, 1884. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

I. MARININ,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 27, 1884. 548

MITI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,  
VIA INLAND SEA.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-  
HAMA and COREA.)

THE S. S. TAKACHIBO MARU, Capt.  
T. Niz, due here on or about the  
7th Instant, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 11th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under 82  
Flight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Yokohama  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe, and for Corea at Nagasaki  
and for Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's OFFICES, TRINITY CONTRAL, GROUND  
Floor of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 579

Twelfth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

NOW Ready.  
No. 4.—Vol. XII.  
—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"  
CONTAINS—

Provincial Revenues.  
The Mother of Mincia.  
A Song to Encourage Thrift.  
Ching-Yia's Apology of the Fox and the  
Tiger, and the Dog.

Scrapes from Chinese Mythology.  
Chinese Plants in Normandy.  
The History of Formosa under the Chinese  
Government.

China during the Tsin <sup>22</sup> Dynasty, A.D.  
204-419.

Su Tai's Apology of the Bittern and the  
Mussel.

Notices of New Books and Literary In-  
telligence.

Notes and Queries—  
On some Chinese Words.  
The Wood of the Tea Boxes.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

To Contributors.

Hongkong, March 20, 1884. 574

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COM-  
MISION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-  
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, & any  
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 574

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 5, 1884.

Stocks. Nos. of  
Shares. Value. Paid  
up. Reserve. Working  
Account. Last Di-  
closings Quo-  
tations, Cash.

BANKS  
HK. and Shai.

Bank.....  
\$10,000 125 8 125 8 4,003,361 13 57,645.23

1.66  
£200.

YANGTZE  
Kiang Hotel.....  
8,000 125 8 125 8 50,000 125 8 27,000 125 8

18.7% 1.75  
10% 1.75

Union Ins. Soc. 2,000 125 8 125 8 500,000 125 8 576,391,000 125 8 18.29

5550 125 8

China Traders  
Insurance.....  
24,000 125 8 23 8 600,000 125 8 107,411.65 125 8 22% 1.72

1.72 1.72

O'Conor Ins. Office.....  
10,000 125 8 259 8 50 100 125 8 506,127.77 125 8 10% 1.75

1.75 1.75

China Ins. Co. 1,500 125 8 200 125 8 100,378 125 8 3307.18 125 8 3% 1.75

1.75 1.75

HK. Fire Ins. 8,000 125 8 250 125 8 885,000 125 8 235,231,000 125 8 820 125 8 340 125 8

1.75 1.75

China Fire Ins. 20,000 125 8 100 125 8 516,978 125 8 106,365,000 125 8 805 125 8

1.75 1.75

bonus 1.75

proportionate 1.75

1.75 1.75

HK. and Shai.

Steam & Co. 8,000 125 8 100 125 8 215,000 125 8 53,601.80 125 8 6% 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1.75 1.75

1



## THE GORGEOUS EAST.

(From 'Indian Lyrics' by W. T. Webb.)  
This is the gorgeous East:—  
A land of jungle wild, and fow'ring fawn,  
Where clay-bill huts of wavy toiling men  
Stand 'twixt the serpent's lair and tiger's den.

This is the gorgeous East:—  
A land of cruel gods, whose victims slain  
Mid-tides impure, their tinsel altars stain;  
A land of priests that sell men's souls for gain.

This is the gorgeous East:—  
A land of famine; children's hungry cries,  
Peasants' thin cheeks, and patient wifely eyes,  
A land of vultures waiting for their prey.

This is the gorgeous East:—  
A land where usury hath never ceased;  
A land of debt by custom's waste increased;  
Where bankrupt ruin haunts the marriage feast;

A land where Nature's tyrant powers prevail;  
Beneath whose giant hand men's spirits fail;  
Smit by hor-scorching sun and gale.  
This is the gorgeous East.

## JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND.

England is the home of shoddy. Thanks to free-trade, you can have a carbide villa for two hundred pounds, and a silk umbrella for one-and-six. I don't wish to speak disrespectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market. Thanks to free-trade, however, you can buy a pound of sugar here for three-pence, while in France it is still sold at eight-pence. In order that a few villains may make rapid fortunes, here no one would think of telling the sun, to hide his face so that the umbrella makers might make their fortunes in the shade.

The houses are built with half-baked bricks, without a single stone. These houses are only intended to stand for ninety-nine years, after which they become, by right, the property of the freeholder. It is like placing money in the sinking fund. In sixty years time, half London will be rebuilt. I say *London*, because in the provinces the ground generally belongs to the owner of the house, who therefore employs better materials.

*Punch*, whom it is always useful to consult upon these matters, represents an alarmed tonut, who has just sent for his landlord, and is showing him the dining-room wall, which has given way. The poor landlord cannot make it out; but all at once, striking his forehead, he exclaims: "I bet somebody has been a *benin* again!"

Windows and doors close badly. It is in vain that you make a fire and sit in front of it; your back freeze. I have heard stories of Englishmen declare that houses would be unhealthy without these draughts. After all, this is very possibly true; for the brick of which they are built must contain few gases, which can then partly escape through the chinks of the windows and doors.

There are few houses which do not show signs of damp inside. "It rains indoors, here." I said one day to my landlord. "Well, umbrellas are cheap enough," he replied.

Once I went to a ready-made boot shop, and bought a pair of patent leather boots, for I am bound to admit, the modish sum of eleven and sixteen. I was going to a ball in the evening.

After dancing for about an hour, I felt the sole of my foot getting delightfully cool. Gliding carefully, I left the drawing-room to go and seek out the cause of this unexpected treat. I soon discovered that while the upper part of my boot faithfully stuck to its position, the lower part had a mind to itself, and had become transformed into a sandal.

Indignant, I went next day to the shopkeeper, and predicted the offhand boot. At first he appeared quite astonished.

"What can you have been doing with these boots?" he asked me.

"Why, dancing in them, of course," I replied.

"Oh, well," cried he, "that's where it is."

Moral: Pay thirty shillings a pair for your boots; they will be cheap at the price.

When you have bought all you require in a shop, you place your piece of gold on the counter. The shopkeeper takes it up, sounds it on a metal plate to be sure that it is good, and hands you your change.

You, on your part, try all the silver he gives you. "You took me for a rogue; I take you for a fool: we are quits; I forgive you."

Under the present system of education, the shopkeeper class is not likely to improve. In former times a shopkeeper loved to show off his knowledge, and was proudly satisfied in his business, and he was as proud of the signboard over his door as the Montmoreys of their antechamber. Even in the present day, in France, he brings up his family in the shop, and his wife is not ashamed to sit behind the counter and keep his books. In England, the wife and daughters of a shopkeeper are *ladies*; they play the piano, and go about in furs and gold chains to display the large profits of papa. The son seldom succeeds his father; the business is sold to one of the shopkeepers.

Read the announcements of the tradespeople, and you will see that they are all celebrated. Their articles are known all over England, famous throughout Europe, or the best in the world. If you go to a chemist or perfumer, and ask him whether he keeps *Farina's Eau de Cologne*, or any other well-known article of pharmacy or perfumery, he will invariably reply: "Yes, we have the article you name; but if you will try our own, you will find it far superior."

The most insignificant apothecary has his own tooth-pastes, and washes for promoting the growth of the hair, or for imparting to the complexion the lustre of youth; all of them of his own making. He prefers selling these articles, because he knows what they cost him, whilst upon well-known preparations he can only make a modest profit.

The London public, tired of paying outrageous prices to the tradespeople, has organised co-operative societies all over the metropolis. People joined together, took premises, and stocked them with merchandise procured wholesale. Companies soon followed, all founded upon the same principle, and at the end of a few months only, most tradesmen put up the following announcement in their shops: "Things sold here at co-operative prices." What is certain is, that articles of everyday use have been sold at half the price since the establishment of this formidable society.

I should like to add a little more. I have been taking regularly for years, I now get this medicine made up in the stores of which I am a member, and it costs me three shillings; it is still two shillings profit for the druggist; but I grumble no more.

I know a sharpie who has put up over his door: "For a shopkeeper, honesty is the best policy." His shop is besieged on Saturday nights.

In one of the City streets may be seen two umbrella makers' shops side by side.

The master of one has written up on a red board: "If you do not wish to be disappointed, you must buy your umbrella here." His neighbour displays a blue board on which is written in golden letters: "If it is a really good umbrella that you want, look sharp; my shop is the place where you will find it."

Every grocer—I might say without exception—displays the following announcement in his shop: "When you have had a tea, you will drink another." One of the largest tea houses is not ashamed to publish the following advertisement in all the principal thoroughfares and railway stations of England: "We sell at three shillings a pound the same tea as we supply to dairies, marieuses, cafes, bars, and the gentry of the country." The poor viscounts are left out; it is a regrettable oversight.

**BAGGAGE.**—We wish to lay before clients the advantages of despatching through our firm. We can collect baggage from any part of the United Kingdom at a through rate to the vessel. Passengers can send their heavy baggage in advance and without further trouble receive it upon arrival to secure the best berths, and embarkation notice, list of passengers, &c. furnished. Upon application the fullest information as to outgoing steamers fur-

ther. The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"Thanks to free-trade, however, you can buy a pound of sugar here for three-pence, while in France it is still sold at eight-pence. In order that a few villains may make rapid fortunes, here no one would think of telling the sun, to hide his face so that the umbrella makers might make their fortunes in the shade."

The houses are built with half-baked bricks, without a single stone. These houses are only intended to stand for ninety-nine years, after which they become, by right, the property of the freeholder.

It is like placing money in the sinking fund. In sixty years time, half London will be rebuilt. I say *London*, because in the provinces the ground generally belongs to the owner of the house, who therefore employs better materials.

*Punch*, whom it is always useful to consult upon these matters, represents an alarmed tonut, who has just sent for his landlord, and is showing him the dining-room wall, which has given way.

The poor landlord cannot make it out; but all at once, striking his forehead, he exclaims: "I bet somebody has been a *benin* again!"

Windows and doors close badly. It is in vain that you make a fire and sit in front of it; your back freeze. I have heard stories of Englishmen declare that houses would be unhealthy without these draughts.

After dancing for about an hour, I feel the sole of my foot getting delightfully cool.

Gliding carefully, I left the drawing-room to go and seek out the cause of this unexpected treat. I soon discovered that while the upper part of my boot faithfully stuck to its position, the lower part had a mind to itself, and had become transformed into a sandal.

Indignant, I went next day to the shopkeeper, and predicted the offhand boot. At first he appeared quite astonished.

"What can you have been doing with these boots?" he asked me.

"Why, dancing in them, of course," I replied.

"Oh, well," cried he, "that's where it is."

Moral: Pay thirty shillings a pair for your boots; they will be cheap at the price.

When you have bought all you require in a shop, you place your piece of gold on the counter. The shopkeeper takes it up, sounds it on a metal plate to be sure that it is good, and hands you your change.

You, on your part, try all the silver he gives you. "You took me for a rogue; I take you for a fool: we are quits; I forgive you."

Under the present system of education, the shopkeeper class is not likely to improve. In former times a shopkeeper loved to show off his knowledge, and was proudly satisfied in his business, and he was as proud of the signboard over his door as the Montmoreys of their antechamber. Even in the present day, in France, he brings up his family in the shop, and his wife is not ashamed to sit behind the counter and keep his books. In England, the wife and daughters of a shopkeeper are *ladies*; they play the piano, and go about in furs and gold chains to display the large profits of papa. The son seldom succeeds his father; the business is sold to one of the shopkeepers.

Read the announcements of the tradespeople, and you will see that they are all celebrated. Their articles are known all over England, famous throughout Europe, or the best in the world. If you go to a chemist or perfumer, and ask him whether he keeps *Farina's Eau de Cologne*, or any other well-known article of pharmacy or perfumery, he will invariably reply: "Yes, we have the article you name; but if you will try our own, you will find it far superior."

The most insignificant apothecary has his own tooth-pastes, and washes for promoting the growth of the hair, or for imparting to the complexion the lustre of youth; all of them of his own making. He prefers selling these articles, because he knows what they cost him, whilst upon well-known preparations he can only make a modest profit.

The London public, tired of paying outrageous prices to the tradespeople, has organised co-operative societies all over the metropolis. People joined together, took premises, and stocked them with merchandise procured wholesale. Companies soon followed, all founded upon the same principle, and at the end of a few months only, most tradesmen put up the following announcement in their shops: "Things sold here at co-operative prices." What is certain is, that articles of everyday use have been sold at half the price since the establishment of this formidable society.

I should like to add a little more. I have been taking regularly for years, I now get this medicine made up in the stores of which I am a member, and it costs me three shillings; it is still two shillings profit for the druggist; but I grumble no more.

I know a sharpie who has put up over his door: "For a shopkeeper, honesty is the best policy." His shop is besieged on Saturday nights.

In one of the City streets may be seen two umbrella makers' shops side by side.

## Intimations.

LONDON AGENCY,  
MESSRS. HUTCHISON & CO.,  
4, Guillimall Chambers, 33, Basinghall St.,  
E.C.

PASSENGES.—Better berths can be obtained through us by all lines than by passengers applying by letter or enquiring themselves. Reductions obtained when possible. *No charge is made* every trouble taken to secure the best berths, and embarkation notice, list of passengers, &c. furnished. Upon application the fullest information as to outgoing steamers fur-

ther. The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English are not to be surprised. This kind of business was first started by the Jews. They prefer being agents and brokers to being manufacturers; it gives them an opportunity of plundering the two Philistines—the producer and the consumer.

Fantastic sums are spent in advertising. The *Times* has more than sixty closely printed columns of advertisements every day. Some railway stations throughout the country, and on the cover of every book and periodical that appears. These advertisements are attractively written or they would not pay. Judge for yourself. I will give you two or three delicious specimens:

"It will soon be considered a crime in the eyes of the law to have allowed a patient to die without having given him a dose of Eno's (so he does) Fruit Salt. Sold at 2s. 9d."

"To let, a Journalist, by the week or month. Will supply articles on travels, biographies, and essays." This advertisement speaks disrepectfully of free trade; there is a reverse side to every mould, and the cuncty must often suffer from this mad rage for buying in the cheapest market.

"The English are better traders than manufacturers. The article they produce has no finish, no elegance. The French workman is an artist in his way; the work of the English artisan is purely mechanical, and he only turns out substantial things.

As agents, the English